IV. List of Lepidoptera collected in Southern Afghanistan. By Lieut.-Col. C. Swinhoe, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Read October 1st, 1884.]

PLATE IX.

This list represents the Lepidoptera collected by me personally during the year I spent in field-service between Sibi and Kandahar during 1880—81. I took up a trained native collector with me, who collected every day, and, so long as he lived, my collection increased rapidly; but unfortunately the man was murdered one morning by a Ghazi, who got into my quarters in Kandahar a few months after my arrival there; and my very severe duties as administrative head of the whole of the Commissariat in Southern Afghanistan left me very little time to collect insects. To my own list I have added the few species from Afghanistan described up to the present, and I believe the subjoined list, meagre as it is, represents all the Lepidoptera from that country of which we have as yet any knowledge.

RHOPALOCERA. NYMPHALIDÆ. EUPLŒINÆ.

1. Limnas chrysippus.

Papilio chrysippus, Linn., Mus. Lud. Ulr., p. 263 (1764).

Specimens from Koondalane taken in March, Mach in August, Chaman in May, Quetta in September, and Kandahar in October; it was nowhere common, but one or two were to be seen occasionally wherever we stayed throughout the year, when the weather was not too cold. This insect appears to have no particular season for appearing. In Kurrachee I have taken examples of it in every month of the year, the specimens captured during the winter months being, as they also were in

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Afghanistan, of a much smaller size than those taken in the warmer months.

SATYRINÆ.

2. Amecera menava.

Lasiommata menava, Moore, P.Z.S., 1865, p. 499, pl. xxx., f. 3.

Kwas Valley, Beloochistan, 8000 ft. elevation (Lang).

3. Epinephele darendra, Moore (var. roxane).

Epinephele roxane, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. iii., p. 491, pl. 69, figs. 12, 13 (1867).

Chaman and the Kojak, May and June; Ispingil, June; Mach, in the Bolan Pass, July; Kandahar, May and June (*H. Roberts*). Fairly common; it is uniformly paler than *E. roxane*, but I have a pair that can hardly be distinguished from that species.

4. Epinephele interposita.

Epinephele interposita, Erschoff, Lep. Turk., p. 22, pl. ii., f. 16 (1874).

Chaman, May; Kandahar, May (H. Roberts).

5. Epinephele narica.

Papilio narica, Hübner, Eur. Schmett., i. f. 704—707 (1825).

Chaman, May.

6. Hipparchia pimpla.

Satyrus pimpla, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep., iii., p. 494, pl. 69, f. 10, 11 (1867).

Kwas Valley, Beloochistan, 8500 ft. elevation (Lang).

7. Hipparchia parisatis.

Satyrus parisatis, Kollar, Denkschr. Akad. Wien, Math. Nat. Cl., i., p. 52, n. 7 (1850).

Bolan Pass (Mach', July; Chaman, May; Balgoi, May; Kandahar, May and June (*H. Roberts*). Very common.

8. Hipparchia anthe.

Papilio anthe, Ochs., Schmett. Eur., i., p. 169, n. 2 (1807).

Chaman, May.

9. Hipparchia thelephassa.

Eumenis thelephassa, Hübner, Samml. Exot. Schmett., ii., pl. 85 (1816—24).

Chaman, May; Quetta, May and September; Gwal, May; Kandahar, May (H. Roberts). Fairly common.

10. Ypthima bolanica.

Ypthima bolanica, G. F. L. Marshall, P.Z.S., 1882, p. 759.

Mach, Bolan Pass; September.

NYMPHALINÆ.

11. Melitæa robertsii.

Melitæa robertsii, Butler, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 406, pl. xxxix., f. 2.

Chaman, April and May; Kandahar, May and June (H. Roberts). Fairly common.

12. Pyrameis cardui.

Papilio cardui, Linn., Faun. Suec., p. 276, n. 1054 (1761).

A few taken at Kandahar in October and November, 1880; very plentiful in March and April following. The gardens about Kandahar were alive with regular swarms of this butterfly in the last month; but I did not observe it at Quetta or anywhere else on our lines of communication between Sibi and Kandahar; Quetta, May, 1882.

13. Junonia orithya.

Papilio orithya, Linn., Mus. Lud. Ulr., p. 278 (1764). Quetta, September. Not observed anywhere else.

LYCÆNIDÆ.

14. Chrysophanus phlæas.

Papilio phlæas, Linn., Faun. Suec., p. 285, n. 1078 (1761).

P. timeus, Cramer, Pap. Exot., ii., t. 186, E, F (1779). Chrysophanus stygianus, Butler, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 408, pl. xxxix., f. 5.

Quetta, September; Kandahar, October to January. Very common. With a long series such as I have, containing the typical forms of all the three above named, it is absolutely impossible to separate them.

15. Lycæna persica.

Lycæna icarus, var. persica, Bien., Lep. Ergeb., p. 29 (1870).

Quetta, April to June; Kandahar, April to June (Roberts); also October and November. Very common. Also a very large variety taken at Quetta in August and September; and at Kasian and the Lora Valley in June; fairly common.

16. Lycæna bracteata.

Lycæna bracteata, Butler, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 407, pl. xxxix., f. 4.

Kandahar, May and June (H. Roberts).

17. Lycæna chamanica.

Lycæna chamanica, Moore, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal (1884), vol. 53, part ii., No. 1, p. 8.

Kandahar, November; Quetta, August and September.

18. Lycæna bilucha.

Lycæna bilucha, Moore, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal (1884), vol. 53, part ii., No. 1, p. 9.

Chaman, May.

19. Lycæna fugitiva.

Lycana fugitica, Butler, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 606.

Chaman, May; Gwal, May; Sheerog, June; Quetta, March to May. Very common.

20. Polyommatus bæticus.

Papilio bæticus, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. (2), p. 789 (1766).

Quetta, May, June, and September; Ispingil, June; Kasian, June; Lora Valley, June; Kandahar, April to June.

21. Catochrysops contracta.

Lampides contracta, Butler, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 406, pl. xxxiv., f. 3.

Kandahar, May and June. Very common (Roberts).

22. Catochrysops sp.

Near C. amyntas, Fab., of Europe, and nearer still to the American form, C. comyntas, Godart; but, as I got only one female example (Quetta, September), it is necessary to wait for further specimens before it can be properly identified.

23. Zizera karsandra.

Polyommatus karsandra, Moore, P. Z. S., 1865, p. 505, pl. xxxi., f. 7.

Metazai, May.

24. Zizera kandura.

Polyommatus kandura, Moore, P.Z.S., 1865, p. 772, pl. xli., f. 7.

Quetta, September.

The under side of the only example taken is much paler than the type, but it is otherwise identical.

25. Zizera trochilus.

Lycana trochilus, Freyer, Neuere Beitr., v., pl. 440, f. 1 (1844).

Quetta.

26. Scolitantides cashmirensis.

Scolitantides cashmirensis, Moore, P. Z. S., 1874, p. 272.

Kandahar, May and June. Very common (Roberts).

27. Thecla mirabilis.

Thecla mirabilis, Ersch., Lep. Turk., p. 7, pl. i., f. 4 (1874).

Chaman, May.

Among the three taken one is a very perfect example identical with Erschoff's figure.

28. Aphnæus acamas.

Lycæna acamas, Klug, Symb. Phys., pl. 40, figs. 7, 9 (1834).

Common at Chaman in May.

One very large female, taken at Chaman, measuring 1.6 in.; also a large var. received from Karain, June, 1882, measuring $1.5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PIERINÆ.

29. Pieris mesentina.

Papilio mesentina, Cram., Pap. Exot., iii., pl. 270, f. A, B (1782).

Chaman, March; Quetta, March to May and September; Ispingil, June; Karain, June; Kandahar, April, June, October, and November. Very common.

30. Aporia belucha.

Aporia belucha, G. F. L. Marshall, P. Z. S., 1882, p. 760.

Ziarut Pass, Kwass Valley, June; 8000 ft. elevation (Lang).

31. Synchloë daplidice.

Papilio daplidice, Linn., Syst. Nat. (1), ii., p. 760 (1761).

Quetta, February to April, August and September; Goolistan, April; Chaman, May and August; Balgai and Kasian, June; Kandahar, February, April, August, and October. Common everywhere above the Bolan.

32. Synchloë iranica.

Papilio iranica, Bienert, Lep. Ergebn., p. 27 (1870). Kandahar, June; common (Roberts).

33. Ganoris rapæ.

Papilio rapæ, Linn., Faun. Suec., p. 270, n. 1036 (1761).

Pontia Mannii, Mayer, Stett. ent. Zeit., 1851, p. 151.

Quetta, March to May; Goolistan, May; Lora Valley, June; Chaman, May; Kandahar, January, March, April, October, and November. Very common everywhere.

Out of the many hundred examples I have examined some are referable to G. rapæ, and some to the true type of G. Mannii, but there are so many intermediate that it is impossible to separate the two forms.

34. Ganoris brassicæ, Linn., var. nepalensis.

Pieris brassicæ, var. nepalensis, Gray, Lep. Ins. Nep., pl. vi., f. 1, 3 (1846).

Kasian, June. One male example only.

35. Catopsilia crocale.

Papilio erocale, Cramer, Pap. Exot., i., pl. 55, c, d (1779).

The perfect wings of a female sent me from Quetta by Capt. Yerbury, but without date of capture.

36. Colias helichtha.

Colias helichtha, Lederer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, ii., p. 33 (1853).

Quetta, August and September; Kandahar, April to June (*Roberts*), and October.

It was scarce at Kandahar, but fairly plentiful at Quetta; this appears to me to be one of the most distinct species in the genus. If it ever was a hybrid between C. erate and C. edusa, as suggested by Dr. Staudinger, it is now so constant that it is impossible to mistake it for anything but what it is; then again Capt. Elwes says C. erate is only a variety of C. hyale,

and as regards C. edusa, from 1879 up to the present neither Howland Roberts nor Lang succeeded in getting it. My collectors hunted every day for ten months, and out of the many collections I have received from Quetta since I left Afghanistan, I have not obtained a single example of C. edusa.

37. Colius erate.

Papilio erate, Esper., Eur. Schmett., i. (2), pl. 119, f. 3 (1806).

Quetta, August to October; Kandahar, August to October. Very common.

All the females obtained by me are yellow, but many of them have regular leprous patches of white on the wings below.

38. Colias pallida.

Colias pallida, Staud., Cat. Lep. Eur., p. 3, n. 54 (1861).

Quetta, September; Chaman, April; Kandahar, October to April.

Some of the females are yellow and some white; it is very probably only a variety of the above, but can easily be distinguished, because all the males are more or less streaked with yellow in the black border of the fore wings, and the basal and central area of the hind wings below in all fresh specimens, yellow and white of both sexes, is dark greenish, leaving a broad marginal band of the lighter colour.

39. Colias sareptensis.

Colias sareptensis, Staud., Cat. Lep. Eur., p. 5, n. 64 (1871).

Quetta, May and September; Kandahar, February to October. Very common.

All the females obtained by me are white. Capt. Elwes, in his paper in Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1884, part I., April, states his belief that the three last-named species, as well as *C. nilagiriensis* of Felder, are merely varieties of *C. hyale*. This is very probably true, insomuch that they very likely had some such common ancestor; but it is an indisputable fact that they are all

common in countries where C. hyale is not now found; where, in fact, if C. hyale ever did occur, it is now extinct, and is replaced by these varieties or new species, both terms, where the normal form is pushed out by a new and constant type, being synonymous; and I do not quite understand why he blames naturalists for giving these new forms new specific names, because a synonym is absolutely necessary to enable one clearly to record the habitat of the variety or new species. I could not, for instance, record C. erate, C. pallida, and C. sareptensis as Afghan varieties of C. hyale, because forms of exactly the same kind are found in many other countries, and therefore I must be thankful that I can enter them as C. erate, C. pallida, and C. sareptensis, because, though they may all have descended from C. hyale, and though the latter may still have occasional varieties like all three, still the three in many countries where C. hyale does not now exist are very plentiful, very constant, and very unlike toyical C. hyale, and have, in point of fact, become new species.

40. Teracolus fausta.

Papilio fausta, Oliv., Voy. dans l'Emp. Ottom. Atlas, pl. 33, f. 4, a, b (1801).

Quetta, September; Kandahar, October and November. Common.

Major Howland Roberts also took a few at Kandahar in June and July. It is the common form of this genus in Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Sind.

HESPERIIDÆ.

41. Pamphila karsana.

Hesperia karsana, Moore, P. Z. S., 1874, p. 576, pl. lxvii., fig. 6.

Quetta, September; Kandahar, October and November. Not common; four pairs taken in all.

42. Erynnis marrubii.

Hesperia malvarum, var. marrubii, Rambur, Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur. I. Hesp., f, 14, 15 (1845).

Quetta, May and September; Kandahar, April, October, and November. Very plentiful.

43. Erynnis dravira.

Pyrgus dravira, Moore, P. Z. S., 1874, p. 576, pl. lxvii., fig. 5.

Kandahar, October. Common.

HETEROCERA. SPHINGIDÆ.

1. Deilephila robertsi.

Deilephila robertsii, Butler, P. Z. S., 1880, p. 412, pl. xxxix., figs. 9, 10.

Kandahar, July. Common.

2. Deilephila livornica.

Sphinx livornica, Hübn., Eur. Schmett., Sphing., p. 96, n. 5, pl. 12, f. 65.

One taken at Quetta in July.

3. Eusmerinthus kindermanni.

Smerinthus kindermannii, Lederer, Verh., zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, ii., p. 92 (1853).

Kandahar, June, July, and August.

4. Chærocampa cretica.

Deilephila cretica, 2, Boisd., Ann. Soc. Linn. Paris, 1827, p. 118, pl. 6.

Kandahar, June. Common in the vineyards.

5. Chærocampa stipularis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 1).

Fore wings, antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen dull fawncolour, with a reddish tinge; antennæ thicker than usual, and
deeply crenulated; fore wings with all the veins dark and plainly
visible, a large cream-coloured transverse spot covering the whole
space at the end of the discoidal cell, continued in a pale shade to
the inner margin, forming a sort of pale band across the wing;
inner margin covered with brown hairs, which deepen outwardly,
and partly extend along the outer border. Hind wings brickdustcolour, becoming pale towards the costa and abdominal border;
outer border darker, with a dark-coloured submarginal stripe of

six square spots; fringe cream-colour. Abdoinen with segmental stripes of reddish brown, fringed with cream-colour. Below pale dull pinkish; legs and body pinkish cream-colour. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{9}{10}$ in.

Chaman, May.

6. Maeroglossa stellatarum.

Sphinx stellatarum, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. (2), p. 803, n. 27.

Quetta, September; Kandahar, January, February, November, and December. Very common.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

7. Deiopeia thyter.

Deiopeia thyter, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1877, p. 361.

Quetta, May and September; very common. Kandahar, November; one taken.

All true thyter of Mr. Butler's type.

8. Deiopeia pulchella.

Tinea pulchella, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. (2), p. 884, n. 349. Kandahar, June.

NOCTUÆ.

LEUCANIIDÆ.

9. Leucania loreyi.

Noctua loreyi, Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Lep. Fr., vii., i., p. 81, pl. 105, f. 7 (1827).

Quetta, May.

XYLOPHASIDÆ.

10. Spodoptera cilium.

Spodoptera cilium, Guenée, Noct., i., p. 156 (1852). Quetta, September; Dubrai, October.

HELIOTHIDÆ.

11. Heliothis armigera.

Noctua armigera, Hübner, Noct., pl. 79, f. 370. Quetta, September; Kandaliar, April. Very common.

12. Heliothis rubrescens.

Thalpophila rubrescens, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., xv., p. 1681.

Quetta, September.

13. Heliothis peltigera.

Noctua peltigera, Wien. Verz., p. 89, n. 2. Quetta, September. Common.

APAMIIDÆ.

14. Caradrina belucha, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 2).

Allied to C. insignata, Walk., but quite distinct. Head and fore joint of palpi white; thorax and fore wings yellowish cinereous, irrorated with brown, and with brown markings; costa with largish spots; reniform and orbicular quite distinct, the former 8-shaped, the latter round; basal, ante-medial, and post-medial broken zigzag lines, and outer series of brown longitudinal streaks almost forming a band and black marginal lunules; fringe yellowish and brown interlined; abdomen pale cinereous; hind wings silvery white, cinereous near the margin, with a marginal brown line; fringe white. Expanse of wings, 1_{10}^2 in.

Quetta, September.

15. Laphygma exigua.

Noctua exigua, Hübner, Eur. Schmett., Noct., f. 362. Quetta, September.

NOCTUIDÆ.

16. Spælotis undulans.

Spælotis undulans, Moore, Sci. Res. Yark. Miss., Lep., p. 10, pl. i., f. 10 (1879).

Killa Abdoolla, May; Sagee, May; Dubrai, October.

17. Spælotis coruscantis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 3).

Thorax and fore wings sericeous brownish grey; abdomen pale grey; fore wings irrorated with brownish atoms; orbicular spot very large, elliptical; reniform spot small, nearly round, both indicated by dark brown lines; costa with brown marks, and many

spots of the same colour all over the wing; outer border brown, with the line running into the veins, and with white dots on the under side; fringe grey, very deep; hind wing with the basal half silver-grey, gradually darkening into the darker brownish colour on the outer half; fringe white; the whole surface of both wings with a bright glittering sheen on it. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Chaman, May.

18. Agrotis suffusa.

Noctua suffusa, Hübn., Eur. Schmett., Noct., fig. 134. Quetta, September.

19. Agrotis segetum.

Noctua segetum, Wien. Verz., p. 81, pl. 1 a, figs. 3 a, 1 b, fig. 3 b.

Quetta, September; Dubrai, October.

20. Agrotis aversa.

Agrotis aversa, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., x., p. 345.

Kandahar, April.

21. Agrotis cespitis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 4).

Very pale fawn-colour; thorax with a slender brown band in front; abdomen whitish; tarsi with black bands; fore wings with pale brown marks on the costa, mostly in pairs, a dark brown sinuous marginal line; orbicular spot long, large, and club-shaped, with brown border; claviform long and narrow; reniform large, with incomplete brown borders; an interior and exterior brown irregular undulating line; fringe pale cinereous, with a brownish line running through the centre of it; hind wings white, tinted with fawn-colour towards the costa. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{10}-1\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Quetta, August and September.

22. Agrotis conformis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 5).

Very pale fawn-colour; last joint of the palpi white, the remainder brown; abdomen fawn-colour, rather paler than the thorax; fore wings uniform pale fawn-colour, with a reddish tinge; orbicular and reniform spots large, round, very faint, the former

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the larger, with a double ring round each, with the space between the rings slightly paler than the ground colour; fringe white; hind wings white; unmarked. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Quetta, September.

ORTHOSIIDÆ.

23. Orthosia uniformis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 6).

Pale fawn-colour; head whitish; thorax, abdomen, and fore wings uniform pale fawn-colour; unmarked; orbicular and reniform spots large, round, very faintly indicated by whitish lines round them; hind wings white; the entire surface of both wings covered with a silvery sheen. Expanse of wings, 1 in. 2½-10ths.

Quetta, September.

ANTHOPHILIDÆ.

24. Anthophila ligaminosa.

Amphipyra ligaminosa, Eversm., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc., 1851, xxiv., No. 2, p. 630.

Kandahar, April.

25. Agrophila sulphuralis.

Phalæna (Pyralis) sulphuralis, Linn., Syst. Nat. i. (2), p. 881.

Quetta, September and June; common. Kandahar, November; a few only taken, one example being almost pure bronze-colour, with nearly all the usual black markings absent.

26. Leptosia quinaria.

Leptosia quinaria, Moore, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 371. Quetta, September.

PLUSIIDÆ.

27. Plusia aurifera.

Noctua aurifera, Hübner, Eur. Schmett., Noct., pl. 98, f. 463.

Quetta, September.

28. Plusia circumflexa.

Phalæna (Noctua) circumflexa, Linn., Syst. Nat., p. 844, n. 128.

Kandahar, October.

29. Plusia extrahens.

Plusia extrahens, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., xii., p. 929.

Quetta, September.

AMPHIPYRIDÆ.

30. Axiopæna fluviatilis, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 7).

Allied to A. maura, Eichw., A. karelini, Menetr., En. Corp. An. Mus. Imp., Lep., part iii., p. 160, pl. xvii., f. 5 (1863). Wings more falcate; colour of wings soot-brown; red of the hind wings covering less than the basal half; submarginal red markings wanting; anal portion and the entire under side of hind wings differs widely in having the red almost obliterated, the colour only being visible in the anal margin, and in a couple of basal streaks. Expanse of wings, $4\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Quetta; sent me by Capt. Yerbury. Date of capture not recorded. Found on the water-courses. Captain Yerbury states he has on several occasions found their wings on the banks in the early morning.

The only other example of this curious genus as yet discovered was referred by Ménétriés to the family Arctiidæ, with which it certainly has no real connection, it being a Noctua and not a Bombyx. It is nearest allied to the Amphipyridæ, but is also closely allied to the Bendidæ, and will hereafter most probably, on the discovery of more species, find a place in a new family yet to be founded.

TOXOCAMPIDÆ.

31. Spintherops spectrum.

Noctua spectrum, Esp., Schmett., iv., 131, pl. 100, f. 3, 4.

Quetta, June. Common.

32. Apopestes phantasma.

Spintherops phantasma, Eversmann, Bull. Mosc., 1843, p. 546.

Kandahar, May.

CATOCALIDÆ.

33. Catocala afghana, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 8).

Fore wings exactly resembling E. clocata, Esp., of Europe, but the hind wings are of a different colour, and have the central black band stopping short of the abdominal margin, and formed exactly as in C. arizona of Grote.

Gwal, June; Quetta (no recorded date).

OPHIUSIDÆ.

34. Grammodes stolida.

Noctua stolida, Fabr., Sp. Ins., ii., 218, 54. Moostaff, at the mouth of the Bolan Pass; March.

35. Thria inepta.

Thria (?) inepta, Butler, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 620. Chaman, April and May.

GEOMETRITES.

ACIDALIIDÆ.

36. Acidalia ornata.

Phalæna ornata, Scopoli, Ent. Carn., 219, 545.

Quetta, July; one taken. Kandahar, October; two taken. November and December, very common.

37. Idæa negataria.

Idæa negataria, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., xxii., p. 751.

Kandahar, October.

FIDONIIDÆ.

38. Sterrha sacraria.

Phalæna sacraria, Linn., Syst. Nat., i (2), p. 863 (1767).

Quetta, September; very common. Kandahar, October; common. November, two or three taken.

39. Tephrina ossea, n. s. (Pl. IX., fig. 9).

Allied to T. falsaria, Walk. Dirty bone-colour; antenna blackish in the male, and deeply pectinated throughout, simple, and of the general colour in the female; a blackish spot at the end of the cell in each wing; costa of fore wings and a deep faint marginal border rather darker than the rest of the wings; otherwise the wings are unmarked. Expanse of wings, $3 \text{ 1 in. } \frac{1}{2}\text{-10th}$, 1 1 in. 2-10th,

Quetta, March, May, and September.

HERMINIDA.

40. Aginna turpatalis.

Bocana turpatalis, Walker, Lep. Het., xvi., p. 174.

Male, Quetta, in September. Female taken in Bombay in September.

PYRALIDÆ.

41. Pyralis farinalis.

Phalæna (Pyralis) farinalis, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. (2), p. 88, n. 327.

One taken at Kandahar in April.

42. Aglossa pinguinalis.

Phalæna (Pyralis) pinguinalis, Linn., Syst. Nat., i. (2), p. 882, n. 336.

Quetta, May and September; Kandahar, April and October.

HERCYNIDÆ.

43. Pyrausta ostrinalis.

Pyralis ostrinalis, Hübner, Pyral., pl. 17, f. 113.

One taken at Kandahar in November.

44. Eschremon disparalis.

Eschremon disparalis, Herr.-Schäff., Schmett. Eur., vi., p. 140, f. 134, 135.

One taken at Kandahar in November.

45. Aporodes meleagrisalis.

Herbula meleagrisalis, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., xvii., p. 324.

Quetta, March and May; Metazai, May; Kandahar, November.

BOTIDIDÆ.

46. Spilodes sticticalis.

Phalæna (Pyralis) stieticalis, Linn., Syst. Nat., i., (2), p. 883, n. 340.

One taken at Quetta in September.

47. Scopula ferrugalis.

Pyralis ferrugalis, Hübner, Pyral., p. 27, n. 13, pl. 9,f. 54; pl. 23, f. 150.

One taken at Kandahar in November.

SCOPARIIDÆ.

48. Stenopteryx hybridalis.

Pyralis hybridalis, Hübner, Pyral., pl. 17, fig. 114.

Quetta, March and September; Metazai, May; Kandahar, February, October, and November. Very common.

CRAMBIDÆ.

49. Eromene bella.

Tiuea bella, Hübner, Tin., fig. 60.

Two taken at Chaman in May.

PHYCIDÆ.

50. Aerobasis imbella.

Acrobasis (?) imbella, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., xxx., p. 955.

Kandahar, May.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

					1,77,117
Fig.	1. Chærocampa stipularis			• • •	346
	2. Caradrina belucha				348
	3. Spælotis coruscantis				348
	4. Agrotis cespitis				349
	5. ,, conformis	•••			349
	6. Orthosia uniformis	• • •			350
	7. Axiopæna fluviatilis				351
	8. Catocala afghana		• • •		352
	9. Tephrina ossca				353